UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/797,057	03/11/2004	Hyun-kwon Chung	1293.1691C3	4695

49455 7590 10/02/2007	**EXAMINER**
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2162	

SUITE 300
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/797,057	CHUNG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Robert Stevens	2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 July 2007</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-16,18 and 19</u> is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-16,18 and 19</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The Office withdraws the previous objection to the specification and rejections of the

claims under 35 USC §§101, 112-2nd paragraph, 102(e) and 103(a), in light of the amendment.

However, the Office sets forth new rejections of the claims under 35 USC §103(a), in light of the

amendment.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in

view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

4.   **Claims 11 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)** as being unpatentable over

Lamkin et al. (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0078144, provisionally filed Jul. 2,

2001 and published Jun. 20, 2002, hereafter referred to as "Lamkin") in view of Evans et al. (US

Patent No. 6,990,671, filed Nov. 22, 2000 and issued Jan. 24, 2006, hereafter referred to as

"Evans").

Regarding independent claim 11: Lamkin teaches *A method of reproducing audio and/or visual (AV) data in an interactive mode using a markup document* (See Lamkin Abstract and paragraph [0130], discussing control of video playback.), *the method comprising: interpreting the markup document comprising AV data embedded therein, obtained from an information storage medium, upon request from a user;* (See Lamkin paragraphs [0077] and [0081], teaching the display of an embedded video object within a HTML window.) *and presenting the markup document comprising the AV data embedded therein on a screen;* (See Lamkin paragraph [0081], discussing the display of video within a HTML window.) *and facilitating an interaction between the markup document and the user, thereby allowing the user to pause the presentation of the markup document and the AV data on the screen, via a remote controller, during the interactive mode.* (See Lamkin Fig. 6 #612 and paragraph [0071] teaching a presentation engine, in the context of page 55 section "A.3.20 RC Button Event" listing remote controller button events for play, pause and stop.)

However, Lamkin does not explicitly teach the further limitations as claimed. Evans, though, discloses *so as to initiate a pause state in which user events are received.* (See Evans col. 6 lines 36-41 describing the reception of a parental level increase request during a pause state.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of Evans for the benefit of Lamkin, because to do so allowed a system designer to extend the performance of a generic DVD navigator by Evans in the Abstract. These references were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., media playback.

Claim 15 is substantially similar to claim 11, and therefore likewise rejected.

5.   **Claims 1, 5-9, 12, 14, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)** as being

unpatentable over Lamkin et al. (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0078144,

provisionally filed Jul. 2, 2001 and published Jun. 20, 2002, hereafter referred to as "Lamkin") in

view of Evans et al. (US Patent No. 6,990,671, filed Nov. 22, 2000 and issued Jan. 24, 2006,

hereafter referred to as "Evans") and Michael Morrison et al. (XML Unleashed, SAM's

Publishing, Indianapolis, IN, Dec. 1999, pp. 146-149 [note: pages 149-153, 174-179, 184-202,

206-209, 290, 424,427, 431-447 and 463-467 were previously cited], hereafter referred to as

"Morrison"). Simon North, et al. (Sam's Teach Yourself XML in 21 Days, Sam's Publishing,

Indianapolis, IN, Mar. 1999, pp. 7-18, 33-35 and 52 [note: pages 97-99, 227-263, 298-305, 466-

471,474 and 477 were previously cited], hereafter referred to as "North") has been relied upon

for the purpose of showing why one of ordinary skill in the art would use the XML programming

language in designing/developing a computer project.

Regarding independent claim 1: Lamkin teaches *A method of reproducing audio*

and/or video (AV) data stored on an information storage medium in an interactive mode of a

recording and/or reproducing apparatus using a markup document with which a user

interacts, the method (See Lamkin Abstract and paragraph [0130], discussing control of video

playback.) *comprising: obtaining the markup document and markup resources representing*

AV data files that are linked and embedded into the markup document, from the information

storage medium; (See Lamkin paragraphs [0074] and [0077], discussing embedding and linking

a video object in HTML.) *and enabling a user to interact with the markup document for*

presentation, via a presentation engine operable in a reproduction state, a pause state, and a

stop state, (See Lamkin Fig. 6 # 612 and paragraph [0071] teaching a presentation engine, in the

context of page 55 section "A.3.20 RC Button Event" listing remote controller button events for

play, pause and stop.) *wherein the markup document is presented on a screen and selected*

markup resources representing AV data files are provided in a display window defined by the

markup document on the screen, if the reproduction state is selected by the user, via a remote

controller, (See Lamkin paragraph [0081] discussing displaying DVD video in a HTML

window, in the context of page 55 section "A.3.20 RC Button Event" listing remote controller

button events for play, pause and stop.) *and wherein the presentation of the selected markup*

resources representing AV data files is paused, if the pause state is selected by the user, via the

remote controller. (See Lamkin page 55 section "A.3.20 RC Button Event" listing a remote

controller button event for pause.)

However, Lamkin does not explicitly teach the further limitations as claimed. Evans,

though, discloses *to initiate a pause state in which user events are received.* (See Evans col. 6

lines 36-41 describing the reception of a parental level increase request during a pause state.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to apply the teachings of Evans for the benefit of Lamkin, because to do so allowed a system

designer to extend the performance of a generic DVD navigator by Evans in the Abstract. These

references were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., media playback.

However, Lamkin does not explicitly teach the further limitations as claimed. Morrison,

though, discloses *according to a document life cycle* (See Morrison page 146 section entitled

"Rendering XML in Style Sheets, discussing the use of style sheets to display markup language

documents.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to apply the teachings of Morrison, an XML textbook, for the benefit of Lamkin in view of

Evans. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

because, as set forth in the North text book on XML, to do so would have allowed a programmer

to easily develop programs (see 4th bulleted item on page 15, i.e., "XML documents are easy to

create"), that support a wide variety of applications (see 1st bulleted item n page 14), and used a

preferred programming language that allowed for the interchange of data between computers and

computer applications (see 1st sentence on page 18). These references were all applicable to the

same field of endeavor, i.e., computer programming.

Regarding claims 5 and 6: These claims describe implicit design options associated

with transitioning fro a paused state. (See Lamkin page 55 section "A.3.20 RC Button Event"

listing a remote controller button event for pause, in context of page 50 section "A.3.4 Time

Event" discussing the tracking of time.)

Regarding claim 7: Lamkin teaches *wherein in the stop state, the reproduction of markup resources stops, a timer in the presentation engine stops, and information that is needed by the markup document and that is to be kept after the stop state is stored.* (See Lamkin paragraph [0120] teaching a timer connected to an event generator, and paragraph [0138] discussing a timer used for determining events for synchronization and controlled playback.)

Regarding independent claim 8: Lamkin teaches *A method of presenting a markup document in an interactive mode,* (See Lamkin Abstract and paragraph [0130], discussing control of video playback.) *the method comprising: and decoding markup resources representing AV data linked to the markup document and outputting the markup document rendered along with the markup resources representing AV data,* (See Lamkin paragraph [0077] in context of [0081], teaching the displaying of DVD video in a HTML window.) *wherein the markup document is presented on a screen with the markup resources, which are presented in a display window defined by the markup document, and wherein the markup resources are paused by a user* (See Lamkin Fig. 6 # 612 and paragraph [0071] teaching a presentation engine, in the context of page 55 section "A.3.20 RC Button Event" listing remote controller button events for play, pause and stop, the particular programming language chosen being an obvious variant.)

However, Lamkin does not explicitly teach the further limitations as claimed. Evans, though, discloses *to initiate a pause state in which user events are received.* (See Evans col. 6 lines 36-41 describing the reception of a parental level increase request during a pause state.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of Evans for the benefit of Lamkin, because to do so allowed a system designer to extend the performance of a generic DVD navigator by Evans in the Abstract. These references were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., media playback.

However, Lamkin does not explicitly teach the further limitations as claimed. Morrison, though, discloses *interpreting the markup document and generating a document object tree according to a predetermined rule;* (See Morrison Figure 12.1 on page 207, showing document parsing and tree generation, in context of the second bullet under the third paragraph of "Processing an XML Document", which teaches the use of a DTD. See also the Microsoft Dictionary, 5th Edition definition of "DTD" on page 179, discussing the use of a DTD to provide formal definitions (or rules) for use by a parser.) *interpreting a stylesheet to generate a style rule/selector list;* (See Morrison in the first paragraph under "Inside a CSS Style Sheet" on page 157, discussing rule selection for applying a set of styles to a document.) *applying the style rule/selector list to the document tree to create a document form;* (See Morrison in the first paragraph under "Inside a CSS Style Sheet" on page 157, discussing the application of styles to a document .) *generating a formatting structure that corresponds to the document form;* (See Morrison section entitled "Inside a CSS Style Sheet" on page 157, particularly noting the second and third paragraphs and the style rule code ["p { ... }"], which teach the mapping of style rules

to element types.) *rendering the markup document according to the formatting structure;* (See

Morrison section entitled "Inside a CSS Style Sheet" on page 157, particularly noting the second

and third paragraphs and the style rule code ["p { ... }"], which teach the mapping of style rules

to element types and the display in accordance with the style rule.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to apply the teachings of Morrison, an XML textbook, for the benefit of Lamkin in view of

Evans. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

because, as set forth in the North text book on XML, to do so would have allowed a programmer

to easily develop programs (see 4th bulleted item on page 15, i.e., "XML documents are easy to

create"), that support a wide variety of applications (see 1st bulleted item n page 14), and used a

preferred programming language that allowed for the interchange of data between computers and

computer applications (see 1st sentence on page 18). These references were all applicable to the

same field of endeavor, i.e., computer programming.

Regarding claim 9: Lamkin does not explicitly teach the remaining limitations as

claimed. Morrison, though, discloses *wherein the predetermined rule requires that a root node*

of all nodes of the document tree is set as a document node, in which all texts and elements

generate nodes, and a processing instruction, a comment, and a document type generate a

node. (See Morrison Figure 15.1 and the paragraph following this figure on page 290, noting that

the figure tree includes a root node labeled as "document" and also text, element, version, and

comments nodes. Additionally, the code Listing 15.1 on page 289 shows XML code

corresponding to the document tree of Figure 15., and the first line of the code includes a

document type, which produces a version or processing node.)

Claim 12 is substantially similar to claim 1, and therefore likewise rejected.

Claim 14 is substantially similar to claim 8, and therefore likewise rejected.

Regarding independent claim 16: Lamkin teaches *A method of reproducing data*

recorded on an information storage medium using a reproduction apparatus (See Lamkin

Abstract and paragraph [0130], discussing control of video playback.) *comprising: reading data*

recorded on the information storage medium in an interactive mode, including a markup

document and markup resources representing audio/visual (AV) data that are embedded into

the markup document; (See Lamkin paragraph [0077] in context of [0071], teaching embedding

DVD video objects and the use of a DVD Navigator application for DVD discs.) *and presenting*

the markup document on a screen in which the markup resources representing AV data are

provided in a display window defined by the markup document, (See Lamkin paragraph [0077]

in context of paragraph [0081], teaching the display of AV data in a HTML window.) *wherein,*

upon a user's request via a remote controller, the presentation of the markup resources

representing AV data provided in the display window defined by the markup document on the

screen can be paused to resume at a later time. (See Lamkin page 55 section "A.3.20 RC

Button Event" listing a remote controller button event for pause.)

However, Lamkin does not explicitly teach the further limitations as claimed. Evans, though, discloses *so as to initiate a pause state in which user events are received* (See Evans col. 6 lines 36-41 describing the reception of a parental level increase request during a pause state.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of Evans for the benefit of Lamkin, because to do so allowed a system designer to extend the performance of a generic DVD navigator by Evans in the Abstract. These references were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., media playback.

However, Lamkin does not explicitly teach the further limitations as claimed. Morrison, though, discloses *according to a document life cycle* (See Morrison page 146 section entitled "Rendering XML in Style Sheets, discussing the use of style sheets to display markup language documents.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of Morrison, an XML textbook, for the benefit of Lamkin in view of Evans. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention because, as set forth in the North text book on XML, to do so would have allowed a programmer to easily develop programs (see 4th bulleted item on page 15, i.e., "XML documents are easy to create"), that support a wide variety of applications (see 1st bulleted item n page 14), and used a preferred programming language that allowed for the interchange of data between computers and computer applications (see 1st sentence on page 18). These references were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., computer programming.

Regarding claim 18: Lamkin teaches *wherein a validity of the markup document is determined before the corresponding AV data is decoded and blended therewith.* (See Lamkin Fig. 7 #426 showing a decoder element, and paragraph [0081] discussing video display in a HTML window.)

6.   **Claims 2, 10 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)** as being unpatentable over Lamkin et al. (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0078144, provisionally filed Jul. 2, 2001 and published Jun. 20, 2002, hereafter referred to as "Lamkin") in view of Evans et al. (US Patent No. 6,990,671, filed Nov. 22, 2000 and issued Jan. 24, 2006, hereafter referred to as "Evans") and Michael Morrison et al. (XML Unleashed, SAM's Publishing, Indianapolis, IN, Dec. 1999, pp. 146-149 [note: pages 149-153, 174-179, 184-202, 206-209, 290, 424,427, 431-447 and 463-467 were previously cited], hereafter referred to as "Morrison") and further in view of Adams (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0124100, filed Apr. 27, 2000 and published Sep. 5, 2002, hereafter referred to as "Adams").

Regarding claim 2: Lamkin teaches *wherein the document life cycle comprises: a loading process interpreting the markup document and loading the markup document on the screen;* (See Lamkin paragraphs [0077] and [0081], teaching the display of an embedded video object within a HTML window.) *and an interacting process facilitating an interaction between*

the markup document and the user. (See Lamkin paragraphs [0074] – [0257], teaching the

control of playback and DVD navigation.)

However, Lamkin does not explicitly teach the remaining limitations as claimed. Adams,

though, discloses *a preloading process reading the markup document into a memory;* (See

Adams paragraph [0238], discussing preloading into a browser cache.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to apply the teachings of Adams for the benefit of Lamkin in view of Evans and Morrison,

because to do so allowed a system designer to enhance the speed of delivery of content to users,

as taught by Adams in the Abstract. These references were all applicable to the same field of

endeavor, i.e., computer programming.

Claim 10 is substantially similar to claim 2, and therefore likewise rejected.

Claim 13 is substantially similar to claim 2, and therefore likewise rejected.

7.   **Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)** as being unpatentable over Lamkin et

al. (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0078144, provisionally filed Jul. 2, 2001 and

published Jun. 20, 2002, hereafter referred to as "Lamkin") in view of Evans et al. (US Patent

No. 6,990,671, filed Nov. 22, 2000 and issued Jan. 24, 2006, hereafter referred to as "Evans")

and Michael Morrison et al. (XML Unleashed, SAM's Publishing, Indianapolis, IN, Dec. 1999,

pp. 146-149 [note: pages 149-153, 174-179, 184-202, 206-209, 290, 424,427, 431-447 and 463-

467 were previously cited], hereafter referred to as "Morrison") and further in view of Adams

(US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0124100, filed Apr. 27, 2000 and published Sep. 5,

2002, hereafter referred to as "Adams") and Atmakuri et al. (US Patent Application Publication

No. 2002/0069410, filed Dec. 1, 2000 and published Jun. 6, 2002, hereafter referred to as

"Atmakuri").

Regarding claim 3: Lamkin does not explicitly teach the remaining limitations as

claimed. Atmakuri, though, discloses ***wherein the document life cycle further comprises a***

terminating process terminating the markup document loaded on the screen. (See Atmakuri

page 5 code line #80 onunload="vod_CleanUp()" teaches document termination.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to apply the teachings of Atmakuri for the benefit of Lamkin in view of Evans and Morrison and

Adams, because to do so allowed a user to control a digital device, as taught by Atmakuri in the

Abstract. These references were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., computer

programming.

Regarding claim 4: Lamkin does not explicitly teach the remaining limitations as

claimed. Atmakuri, though, discloses ***wherein the document life cycle further comprises a***

discarding process discarding the markup document remaining in the memory. (See Atmakuri

page 4 code lines 26-30 listing the routine "function vod_CleanUp()", teaching discarding a

document from memory.)

8.   **Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)** as being unpatentable over Lamkin et al.

(US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0078144, provisionally filed Jul. 2, 2001 and

published Jun. 20, 2002, hereafter referred to as "Lamkin") in view of Evans et al. (US Patent

No. 6,990,671, filed Nov. 22, 2000 and issued Jan. 24, 2006, hereafter referred to as "Evans")

and Michael Morrison et al. (XML Unleashed, SAM's Publishing, Indianapolis, IN, Dec. 1999,

pp. 146-149 [note: pages 149-153, 174-179, 184-202, 206-209, 290, 424,427, 431-447 and 463-

467 were previously cited], hereafter referred to as "Morrison") and further in view of Atmakuri

et al. (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0069410, filed Dec. 1, 2000 and published

Jun. 6, 2002, hereafter referred to as "Atmakuri").

    Regarding claim 19: Lamkin does not explicitly teach the remaining limitations as

claimed. Atmakuri, though, discloses *terminating the markup document presented on the*

screen; (See Atmakuri page 5 code line #80 onunload="vod_CleanUp()" teaches document

termination.) *and discarding the markup document in a memory after termination.* (See

Atmakuri page 4 code lines 26-30 listing the routine "function vod_CleanUp()", teaching

discarding a document from memory.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to apply the teachings of Atmakuri for the benefit of Lamkin in view of Evans and Morrison and

Adams, because to do so allowed a user to control a digital device, as taught by Atmakuri in the

Abstract. These references were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., computer

programming.

Conclusion

9.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Non-Patent Literature
Li, Francis C., et al., "Browsing Digital Video", CHI 2000, The Hague, Amsterdam,
Apr. 1-6, 2000, pp. 169-176.

US Patent Application Publications
Friedman et al   2002/0154161

US Patents
Moeller et al   5,828,370
Dinallo et al   5,929,857

10.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Robert Stevens whose telephone number is (571) 272-4102. The

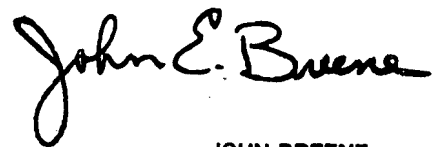examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:00 - 2:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John E. Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Robert Stevens
Examiner
Art Unit 2162

September 27, 2007

JOHN BREENE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100